

DELEGATE NIXON: I would like to move that under the categories that are listed under C that youth be placed as "selection should fit closely into the following categories."

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that youth become one of the categories. Those in favor, say, "Aye." [Response]

Those opposed, "Nay." [Silence]

The ayes have it. So ordered.

Nine-C, delegate Jordan.

DELEGATE JORDAN: There's a question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Brian Moore then Delegate Hilda Mason.

DELEGATE B. MOORE: I would like to repeat my question of earlier--I'm assuming that from your recommendation here of these different categories that you are urging that the commission members be non-delegates.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Delegate Moore, we're not excluding members to this convention--I mean, delegates from this convention as members to the statehood commission. No, it is not contemplated here that delegates be excluded.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: And as you note, it said

should fit closely. So, that's suggested language for those categories.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Point of information.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Blount.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I'd like to add also that I don't see where the delegates would have the time really to serve on this commission.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: But the fact is they are not excluded.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Did Delegate Hilda Mason have--

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Hilda Mason.

DELEGATE H. MASON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like the record to show that under the category of movers and shapers of statehood that one of the people who, though not actively involved in the statehood party, who was the former mayor of the District of Columbia, seldom made a public statement that he was not advocating for statehood, especially before the Congress, before the Council, before any community group. He spoke incessantly of the need for full self-determination and statehood. Thank you.

DELEGATE CORN: You're talking about Walter Washington?

DELEGATE H. MASON: Walter Washington.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Cooper has a question.

SECRETARY COOPER: I just have a question on 9-C I'd like to address to the committee chairman, and that is that one of the persons that you have recommended would be a council chair. I just wanted to know if that was the current council chair or any past council chair because if it were the current council chair, we don't even need to have it stated as that. We may as well state the man's name.

DELEGATE JORDAN: We went through a process of trying to identify individuals. To be more specific, we were looking at the current council chair. But it would have been unfair for this committee to have asked for Ward 4, where the present council chair lives, to accept two individuals being defined from that ward. It is only here as a suggestion, and it is not--

DELEGATE H. MASON: Mr. Chairman, I could not hear the delegate.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Delegate Cooper has raised a question as to whether or not we're recommending the current council chair or any previous council chair. In our deliberations we were talking about the current council chair because we were sensitive to the fact that we did not want to make it appear that we were selecting the executive

and the delegate to the Congress and not affording the same kind of respect to the chairman of the council. The problem was that the chairman of the council lives in Ward 4. And that would have been a tremendous burden for us to ask Ward 4 to bear. And, so, we didn't want to do that.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Mason and Delegate Moore.

DELEGATE H. MASON: Mr. Chairman, thank you. I would like for the record to show also that there's nothing in the law which prohibits asking people to serve as advisors or whatever, so that all kinds of people can be added to this by the compact commission itself and the statehood commission. Right?

DELEGATE JORDAN: Yes.

DELEGATE H. MASON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Your point is well taken, Delegate Mason. Delegate Moore.

DELEGATE T. MOORE: I was looking at the following categories, Mr. Chairman, and I was wondering--I think we have overlooked the common person in the street, the common housewife, or the common people who are concerned about passing the constitution as well as the prestigious and the image that we're getting. So, we need to have some options

that we can select anybody on those two. I don't think we need to be told that you've already made your preselection.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The language will allow you to do that, sir.

DELEGATE T. MOORE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The language will allow you to do that.

Are you ready for the question?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Cooper.

SECRETARY COOPER: Mr. Chair and fellow delegates, inasmuch as it has been expressed as a concern that the ward caucuses should have as much input into this selection process as possible--and one-third of those persons who would serve in this commission have essentially already been selected for us--I would like to move to amend section 9-C to delete everything that follows the word "caucuses." That would be instead of saying: comma, selection should fit closely into the following categories--and they have the categories listed--I move that that portion be deleted so as not to hamstring the ward delegations nor implicitly instruct the ward delegations as to whom they should select.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Is there a second to Delegate

Cooper's motion?

DELEGATE THOMAS: I second it.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that we delete from "selection" through "categories." Therefore, 9-C would read: Two additional members to the statehood commission shall be selected by a majority vote of the ward caucuses.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Yes, Delegate Graham.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: I would like to speak against that motion. The reason I'm speaking against it, I think it's wonderful that the committee took time to project categories--and we have people who can fit in any. If not, as I understood it, we can add to it. And I think this is a very good indication we give a lead, and the committee has done a tremendous job of bringing this forth. And I think we should accept this and then move in any direction we want to go.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Graham has spoken against. Delegate Blount.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I too would like to speak against this motion. We have just passed an amendment that would add youth as one of the categories. Now we're saying strike

the whole thing. So, it's like unnecessary. If it was very important or something or something that had some earth-shattering weight, I could see it. But it's unnecessary.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Blount has spoken against. Delegate Marcus.

DELEGATE MARCUS: I'd like to speak in favor of Delegate Cooper's motion as well as in association with Delegate Moore's comments a little while ago in regard to this particular section. The point is that the suggestions have been made. We are all intelligent people. We all understand that these people exist. There is no need for it to go down in the record that we have to fit them into this category. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Two against, one for. Delegate Cooper.

SECRETARY COOPER: Yes, I would like to ask my fellow delegates to please support this amendment for the purpose of being able to facilitate your own ward caucus and not be hamstrung into selecting people or categorizing people into these different categories. I think that it's essential that the ward caucuses have as free a hand as possible and not be subject to any intrusion by the ad hoc committee, whose purpose was to make recommendations. But it looks like

in this report they have gone a little bit beyond that scope. And I think that all of the sentiment that was expressed earlier about the participation of the ward caucuses is being usurped here by these recommendations.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Two to two. President Cassell.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I'd like to close this. Let me read this and see if it's as hamstringing as some seem to think: Two additional members of the statehood commission shall be selected by a majority of the ward caucuses. That means that they must. Then it says: Selection should fit closely into the following categories. I don't interpret this as a mandate. It says should fit closely, and it's a suggestion. If it should happen that one or more of these was not involved and it was not the intention of of the committee, I don't think that that's a serious matter. I really think that this stands as it is as a democratic process in their suggestions made to the committee. But I wouldn't want to leave out these suggestions. I would suggest that you defeat that motion and let it ride as it is.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The count is three to two.
Delegate Moore.

DELEGATE T. MOORE: I speak in favor of Mr. Cooper's motion. I think we should have the option to pick and choose,

and we shouldn't have anybody to mandate and suggest or recommend as to what we should get. Since you have already taken one option from us, leave us those other two options.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: We have debated according to our rules. Therefore, are you ready for the question?

SECRETARY COOPER: No, it's not according to our rules. As the mover, I would like to speak last.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: You've spoken twice, sir. Just speak again, please. You have spoken twice, but you may speak a third time.

SECRETARY COOPER: I've spoken once.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Okay.

SECRETARY COOPER: I'd like to urge again my fellow delegates to support the amendment because I think that by listing these people that it's subliminal and it's going to limit the thought processes that would have ordinarily gone into the ward caucus selections. So, I ask for your support in this amendment.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Robinson.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Call for the question, please.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The previous question has been called for. Those in favor, say, "Aye." [Response]

Opposed, "Nay." [Silence]

The ayes have it. So ordered.

Those in favor of the amended motion--will you please read it, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY COOPER: The motion was to amend number nine, paragraph C, by striking all of the language that followed the word "caucuses" in line two.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those in favor, signify by a show of hands. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Twelve.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those opposed? [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Eleven.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The motion was carried. The vote was 12 to 11.

Nine-D.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of 9-D with any amendments.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

SECRETARY COOPER: Point of order. We just voted on the amendment, but we haven't voted on whether or not to adopt 9-C.

DELEGATE SHELTON: Point of personal privilege.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Yes, Delegate Shelton.

DELEGATE SHELTON: I would like to know whether or not I was counted as being opposed.

SECRETARY COOPER: Yes, you were.

DELEGATE SHELTON: Thank you.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, is it too late to call for a roll call vote on that?

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: No. The secretary said we should now vote on the original motion.

SECRETARY COOPER: Which was to adopt 9-C.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Which was to adopt 9-C.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chair, I move that we adopt section 9-C as amended.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those in favor, show of hands.

[Show of hands]

Those opposed? [No hands raised]

So ordered.

Nine-D, please.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move the adoption of section 9-D as amended.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that we adopt 9-D as amended. Are you ready for the

question?

DELEGATE GRAHAM: Point of information.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Graham, information.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: What does that mean now, as amended?

DELEGATE JORDAN: What it will say is--specifically what it says here on the page--and that is: At-large delegates will participate in the wards in which they reside. You know, the act provides for selection--I mean, it says appointment of individuals from each ward, three from each ward. But it doesn't define how the at-large delegates will participate in that selection process. So, this is the committee's recommendation as to how at-large delegates will--

DELEGATE GRAHAM: We're voting on that now.

DELEGATE JORDAN: We're voting on that now.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those in favor, signify by a show of hands. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Twenty-two.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those opposed? [No hands raised]
Motion carries.

I would ask the secretary to restate 9-C because there seems to be some confusion on what we voted on last.

Restate 9-C for the record.

SECRETARY COOPER: Nine-C, as amended by the body and accepted by the body, would read as follows: Two additional members to the statehood commission shall be selected by a majority vote of the ward caucuses, period.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Thank you.

Number ten.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move section ten with the amendment that we change April 17th to April 24th.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that we delete April 17th and insert April 24th. Any unreadiness? Delegate Corn and Delegate Robinson.

DELEGATE CORN: I'd like to make a substitute motion that instead of April 24th it be May 1st, the week after. That gives the wards enough time to really talk it over amongst themselves.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Is there a second to the amendment?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I second it.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that the date for the selection of the statehood

commission would be May 1. Discussion? Delegate Robinson.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Samuel Robinson, Ward 5. My unreadiness is that there is a conflict, and the conflict is that you have an installation ceremony on April 24th, and you'll have the wards reporting their caucus nominations on May 1st. So, the dates have to be inverted.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Robinson, we haven't gotten to 11 yet. Any other unreadiness? Delegate Casrell.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Actually the statehood compact commission and the statehood commission should have been established a long time ago. They should have been working within this community weeks and weeks and weeks ago. The press of other business in trying to hire people, trying to get the services that we need to our different committees has delayed it. I don't think we should delay it anymore. April 24th is late enough. I urge you to vote against this amendment.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Are there any other unreadinesses?

DELEGATE CORN: The maker of the motion may speak last in debate.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Corn.

DELEGATE CORN: I urge you to vote for this, and

I'll tell you why. While it's true, what President Cassell says, this should have been done weeks and weeks and weeks ago, one more further week of delay is not going to make that much difference. You remember how much trouble we had deciding deciding on who from each ward would be on each committee. It was a fight to the finish or to the floor. This will give each ward two weeks to fight it out amongst themselves so that we can come here unified and not in the middle of a fight. I have the feeling that my own ward is going to fight this out tooth and nail, to the finish; and two weeks will give us enough time to do the proper research and the proper lobbying time to come here as a united front as opposed to factionalized.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Are you ready for the question?
Are you ready for the question?

A DELEGATE: Question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those in favor, signify by a show of hands. [Show of hands]

This is the amended motion, May first. You're voting May 1. Those in favor. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: There's 10.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Ten.

Those opposed? [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: 19.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The count is 19 to 10. It failed. We now move to the original motion--April the 24th.

DELEGATE BARNES: I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The previous question has been called for.

DELEGATE LOCKRIDGE: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those in favor of April 24th being the date that the selection should be reported, signify by show of hands. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Nineteen.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Those opposed? [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Two.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Two. Motion adopted. Any abstentions? [One abstention]

SECRETARY COOPER: One.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Nineteen-2-1. Motion carries.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move the adoption of section 11 with an amendment to change April 24th to May 1st.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

DELEGATE JORDAN: April 24th will be changed to May 1st. That would be the installation date of the members

of the statehood commission.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Item 11 has been moved and seconded that the installation date be May 1 instead of April 24th. Any discussion? Delegate Graham.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: I'd like to ask the chair couldn't we have the installation on next Saturday, the 24th, as well? I think we need to move along with this and stop stalling.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Jordan, would you speak to that. The question is whether or not we can have the installation at the same time that we--

DELEGATE JORDAN: I share Delegate Graham's concern about trying to deal with this in a timely manner. I just think it's going to be very difficult for our committee to receive those names, to compile the complete list, and contact the individuals, notify them of that date that they're to come back in, and have it all done in the same time that we're supposed to be notified. So, it's just too soon. We need to have another week in which we have an opportunity to do things. The committee has to do administratively--the president and the staff of the convention will have to do in terms of notifying individuals. Again, we would like to have the press here on May 1st.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Thank you, Delegate Jordan.

Delegate Eichhorn.

DELEGATE EICHORN: I would like to suggest that we consider the possibility of establishing May 1st as the latest date and allow the president to set an earlier date if it would be convenient to do it on a week night and perhaps have a reception in connection with it following the meeting before meeting session. I wonder if we couldn't be flexible and say no later than the conclusion of the plenary session on May 1st and allow that discretion to the president and executive committee.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Delegate Jordan.

DELEGATE JORDAN: I wouldn't have any problem with that, but I think here we have established a certain time, and everybody would know what it is. There would at least be an element of knowing what that period of time would be. And I think we could plan for that as opposed to having the president call us up and say let's do it--

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Are there other unreadiness?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Ready for the question.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: The previous question has been called for. Those in favor of the previous question, signify by saying, "Aye." [Response]

Opposed, "Nay." [Silence]

The ayes have it. So ordered.

DELEGATE THOMAS: Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Yes, Delegate Thomas.

DELEGATE THOMAS: Wait a minute. After he finishes.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Okay.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move the adoption of section 11 as amended.

SECRETARY COOPER: Second. Oh, it's already on the floor.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that the installation of the statehood commission would take place May 1, 1982 in the convention hall. Those in favor, say, "Aye." [Response]

Opposed, "Nay." [Silence]

The ayes have it. So ordered.

Delegate Thomas.

DELEGATE THOMAS: I would like to let the record show that my opposition was not against our superintendent of schools. I am very proud of the work he is doing. My opposition was about the whole process. And I want the record to be clear about that.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Thank you. Mr. Secretary, be sure that the record reflects Delegate Thomas's remarks.

Delegate Mason, Hilda Mason.

DELEGATE H. MASON: Mr. Chairman, I believe you have to move the whole report now.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: You're right.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move the adoption of the report of the ad hoc committee on the statehood commission and the statehood compact commission.

DELEGATE HARRIS: Second.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: It has been moved and properly seconded that we adopt the report from the ad hoc committee on the statehood commission and the statehood compact commission. Those in favor of the adoption, signify by saying, "Aye." [Response]

Opposed is "Nay." [Silence]

One.

The ayes have it. The motion is adopted.

DELEGATE JORDAN: Mr. Chair, if I could, I would like to--for the committee, the ad hoc committee on the statehood commission and the statehood compact commission, which was composed of Barbara Maguire, Jan Eichhorn, Jeanette Feely, Norman Nixon and myself--to thank each and every

delegate for their cooperation and support of our report.
And I want to thank you again.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Thank you, Mr. Jordan.

[Scattered applause]

Delegate Blount.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move
that we hear from our guest at this point.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Thank you, Brother Blount. We
don't really need a motion for that.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: Are you ready?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BALDWIN: You take over.

[President Cassell resumed the chair at 3:50 p.m.]

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Fellow delegates, this has
been a very good day for us because we are hearing today
from two people who represent leadership in the city and in
the United States Congress. We have as our second guest
today the Honorable John Conyers from Michigan. John
Conyers is perhaps one of the great stalwarts in the United
States Congress over the past 20 years as an individual as
an individual who has stood for peace and justice, criminal
justice, for equality, longer than perhaps anybody else.

And he is of course one of those persons who originally gave strong support to statehood for Washington, D.C. as well as support for equal justice to all people.

I'd like to introduce you now to the stalwart Congressman Conyers. [Standing ovation]

REPRESENTATIVE CONYERS: I had no idea that I would recognize as many delegates here in this great process that's going on. To the president of this great assembly and the officers and members, I'm very delighted to be here. And I am reminded of the importance of your work. It is indeed history making, and I have an example. Although I was not a delegate to the Michigan constitutional convention of 1958--I had just finished law school, and the irony of circumstance is very large in our lives. There was a person elected as a constitutional convention delegate, and he had been blacklisted out of the AFL-CIO. As an ex-labor leader, he did not receive any endorsement or support for his position. The Democratic Party, of which he had been a member all his life, did not give him any support. And there was discussion that on swearing in the delegates in Lansing, Michigan, that he would probably or might be challenged on the basis that he was a left-wing, ex-communist, pink, subversive or something. There might be some

constitutional basis. So, just to make sure, he asked two lawyers to go along with him. One lawyer was named George Crockett, Junior, and the other was named John Conyers, Junior. And the delegate that asked was named Coleman Alexander Young.

And out of that experience I began to develop the lifelong respect for constitutional conventions which leads me to being here to identify myself, self-proclaimed, as the foremost congressional supporter of statehood for the District of Columbia bar nobody. [Applause]

That is an obviously simple statement to make with no other members of Congress present. It usually is a challenge for somebody to try to step out in front of me in this area, and I welcome it because, as you know, your work is cut out for you in the Congress.

But what you are doing is of such historic magnitude that I also feel it very important to identify not just as a spokesman for this cause, but one who will volunteer the small resources that are at a congressional office's disposal as well as most of the resources of the congressional black caucus. I do not recall that we have taken a position on this, but this is a matter that I think we should vote on very rapidly and, as is the tradition of the

congressional black caucus, step into the front of the national leadership for a constitutional convention and statehood for the District of Columbia. So, I pledge to you that I will personally bring this issue on an agenda at the earliest practicable moment to the caucus, and I will offer you my office staff as resource as well as a number of other members of Congress--[applause]--who already know the importance of this item and are prepared to join with me in this effort. [Applause]

My reasons for support, which hardly need to be identified, but I have to say this because every election period a number of my fellow residents in D.C. wonder what I am doing in D.C. politics. And I always have to first explain that because I live here and have for so long and up until the last tax boondoggle paid so many taxes to this District and to the government, that I as one who was politicized early on in my life, take a very full and active role in all political activity, especially where I live.

But I also take an interest in political activity around the globe. So, I have two mayors in my screwy existence. I have two councils. I have to read an incredible number of papers to stay up even barely with the local developments. But it comes out of part of the credo that

has motivated me to begin with. You see, our political destiny is in a state of crisis that is unlike any that we have met before. Many people, if not most, no longer have any faith or credibility in two parts: one, the system itself and, two, the people in the system.

And, so, I come here as one that urges you to reach to your highest instincts in crafting this document. It is an historical document without question. It will be used as a basis to measure our understanding and our development of the relations between citizens and their government for many years to come. And, so, we're in an extraordinarily important situation.

Now, I believe firmly that until we are able to inspire our fellow citizens to deal with the reality of them having a real share in the local governance, that we cannot maintain much longer a democratic society.

I would raise further the position that our entire system as we know it well might crumble from within because there are a majority of the citizens who no longer have faith in the system or the people who are in governance positions, a simple I think undebatable fact. And what we are doing is restoring that faith as we bring the form and system of this government to a new level.

Now, there's another corollary to being active in local government. And that is at the same time we have to become world citizens. And so that you who sit here in this position have in addition to responding to what local people in your neighborhood--people who will never be in government, who will never run for office--what their desires are, you also have to bring simultaneously the fruit of the recognition that we are now in a very tiny planet in which all of us are very important. And the decisions that are made here at the local level and at the future and the state level will also impact in the international world.

Those black delegates here, those black local elected officials here have an extra duty because you are international officials by virtue of the fact of being elected to anything. All local black elected officials in the United States of America are international by virtue of the fact that they are elected anywhere because there are so many unrepresented Third World citizens on the planet, that we all represent all of them by extension.

But everybody else here has to think of the planetary consequences. We are citizens of the earth. And in drawing up this constitution you are creating another government that will obviously influence the largest and the

greatest superpower in the family of nations, the United States. As a matter of fact, that is perhaps unconsciously the basis of most of the resistance to the notion of statehood, is that impact--even more importantly than the local changes--you impact on the national and international scene by creating this new state. It was easier to annex Hawaii than it was to create this late and soon to be great state of the District of Columbia. It was easier to annex Alaska, thousands of miles away, barely related by any means to the United States. But it was easier to bring them into the federation of states than the District of Columbia.

And, so, the national and international implications of what you are doing are writ large in the debate even though it goes unstated most of the time. And, so, I join you as one who understands now more fully than at any time in my life why our government doesn't want us to travel too much--because travel is more than broadening. Travel and meeting with other parliamentarians exposes you and me to several very important and critical considerations.

First of all, international leaders, it brings you into contact with people with whom you have never exchanged one word of communication, who precisely support the very ideas that you thought were far out, were too progressive,

were being subject to criticism and, yes, even ridicule, and you meet people who have fully developed the whole logic and argumentation, who have written, spoken about them, treat them as ordinary, everyday, acceptable axioms; and you say, "Good God, the fact of the matter is that most of us around the world are thinking and aspiring to the same things, only we didn't know it." It's an incredibly rejuvenating thing to have occur if you go to a peace conference in Vienna or an antinuclear march in Stockholm or attend an international parliamentary organization of the meeting of all the elected federal legislators of the world and find that most of them have been saying and thinking what you had been saying, maybe even a little timidly, far longer and sometimes far better. And, so, that is an inspiring thing to have happen.

You understand then that you are a government official from America that's part of a family of nations who have government officials--different colors, different skins, different languages, different politics, different situations--but all representing people, most of whom are so desperate for a little justice and peace in the short course of their lifetime that you can't begin to imagine how they look to the United States and anybody that holds any office

from the United States. It's unbelievable. Every conference I attend they say: Mr. Congressman, will you come to the African continent. Will you come to India. Will you come to Latin America. Will you come to Canada. Will you come to Mexico--because we didn't know there were members of Congress that would speak for peace and justice in the American government. We want our people to hear somebody like you. We didn't know it existed.

And that gets me to the other point that you will recognize on the international scene is how this government lies to its people and to the world. It is an incredible disgrace. It's a crime against the government and the people of America to find out how your State Department, your president, your international representatives lie consistently and in the most unbelievable fashion about little things and big things. It doesn't even really make much difference.

And, so, I recently returned from a small island in the Caribbean--the total population is one-fifth of my congressional district in Detroit. It doesn't occupy enough land to put in one of the quadrants of the District of Columbia. And the president of the United States of America accuses this nation and its government and its people of being a Soviet satellite in the Caribbean. I refer

to the nation of Grenada, a nation whose people and government and citizens love Americans, who happen to be touring in record numbers, being treated marvelously, even though our nation refuses to acknowledge the government of this tiny island of 100,000 men, women, and children. No army, no military, no Navy. Well, then, what are they doing? It must be something. Well, they chose to organize their government in a fashion that does not meet with the approval of our government. They chose to build an airstrip with the help of world funding institutions, six other nations. And they are now accused of building an airstrip to facilitate military craft when anyone who has ever made one trip to this island knows they have no airstrip. And the only way you can get there now is to go to Barbados and take a shaky twin-engine flight for 25 minutes to get there. The airstrip is not militarily designed. It's merely to accommodate the large American craft that leave from the John F. Kennedy airport to bring Americans to Grenada. Besides, Barbados's airstrip is larger than the one presently under construction in Grenada. Besides, there's a medical school there--an excellent medical school--most of the students are Americans who have been receiving top-notch medical training for years there, who have deep ties to the island and the people and

the government. And yet time after time the president of the United States singles out 100,000 people without an army to persuade the American people that this is an anti-American island. I say that as a--first of all, it's dastardly to perpetrate to these innocent Third World people who sincerely and genuinely like and love the American people, will accept the American government, but will do one thing--reserve the right to disagree with this superpower when it chooses, the right inherent to any sovereign nation, even of a 100,000 people. And that this government will not abide.

And, so, there you have it, the largest, most powerful, most destructive nation on the globe and in world history and the nation of Grenada in the Caribbean. And that issue underlies everything that you are doing, everything you're going to do, and all the people that will be elected to national office as a result of this statehood constitution. So, please, I know the drudgery and the boring and tedious remarks that you must be heir to as a delegate. I know the tensions will be great, and I know the mood and the tempers will sometimes be frayed. That is of course inevitable and inescapable. But, please, remember this is a constitution, ladies and gentlemen, that you are drafting. And if you do that, that product will write your names in the

pages of national and international history in a way that perhaps nothing else that you do in your life will accomplish. If you do that, you may be unwittingly putting together the mechanism that will turn the criminal and illegal tendencies that run rampant in our government around, and you may have been that force that humanizes and civilizes and brings out the more human impulses that need to be brought out in the body politics. And, so, you are not just delegates, not just brothers and sisters, not just fellow residents, but you are saints chartered with an incredible responsibility. And I joint you in a total support of your effort. And I think you for your kind attention. [Standing ovation]

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Congressman Conyers, I dare say that of all the things that you have said that probably everybody here will agree with and that is that we are saints. [Delegates laugh.]

Your remarks regarding taking very seriously what we do here and the way we go about it and the way we go about it and understanding the inevitable tensions and so forth are more timely than you realize. [Delegates laugh.]

But I would like to thank you for bringing to us some very, very profound remarks that carry us beyond the

narrow limits of our considerations here over the past several weeks and the fact that we do exist within a world community. Thank you very much. [Applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to see if we have a two-thirds composition here now so that we can take care of that business we have been trying to take care of now for a couple of meetings. The secretary will let us know whether we've got 30 people. If everybody would be seated now so that we can make a count and decide whether we can take care of the rules changes that we have voted on but have not completed.

DELEGATE CORN: Could you also get the delegates that are outside? President Cassell, could you get the delegates that are outside?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Let me delegate you to bring in all the delegates, Delegate Corn, in a nice calm, unflustered way, all right?

DELEGATE CORN: Ask Delegate Blount to do it.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Blount, would you try to bring people in so we can finally get that 30 people and take care of that business.

The time is 4:17. We had made excellent time today up until we began to discuss that ad hoc committee's report.

And I hope that we can move along at that same rate. Do you realize that we had taken care of all of our business up to that point in less than two hours?

Is everybody in, Delegate Blount? Do we have 30 people here?

SECRETARY COOPER: No.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All right, not having a two-thirds majority, we will continue with the committee reports. Delegate Cooper will make the reports for Delegate Hoston Harris.

DELEGATE LONG: Mr. Chairman, if you remember, part of the motion to change the agenda included the report of the rules committee on the proposed schedule.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Oh, yes.

SECRETARY COOPER: We know that. That was going to be the next one called.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Hold on, just a minute, Delegate Long and Delegate Robinson. Yes, Delegate Robinson. Delegate Robinson, the rules and calendar committee.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Delegate Corn, may I have your attention, please?

I believe that Delegate Long has circulated to all delegates present a copy of the memorandum dated April 17,

1982. I will read the entire memorandum: The rules and calendar committee submitted to this body--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Robinson, can't you just summarize.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Okay.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Thank you.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Thank you. I will summarize as briefly as possible. We are proposing that beginning April 26, 1982, plenary sessions should be held on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. On Tuesday and Thursdays from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., and on Saturday from 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. The advantages, as we pointed out to-- I do need your attention. [The president raps gavel.]

And I resent the fact that certain people carry on conversations when we are trying with something so important.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: The chair will try to maintain order and apologizes for not having done so.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: The advantages of an integrated schedule--that is, daily plenary sessions along with evening plenary sessions--as we pointed out here, are threefold. It gives style and drafting flexibility. It allows or accounts for the acceptability on the part of employers; that is, delegates will not be away from their jobs for the

entire eight-hour period. And, most of all, delegates would not be as fatigued as they probably would be if they worked the entire eight-hour period and came in in the afternoons.

Next, we proposed an order for all standing committees to report to the convention. I should like to point out to you that the order one through ten is not cast in concrete, but it will give us something to work on. The committee also proposed a timetable with dates. That is, first example, suffrage and apportionment must circulate its first reading to all delegates no later than April 23, 1982, with its first reading April 26, 1982 for a maximum of five hours. If necessary, two additional hours will be provided on the following Saturday. The order here is stacked so as to not allow for any free or dead time. That is, number two, legislature, would circulate no later than 5:00 p.m., April 23rd, with its first reading possibly on April 26th, but no later than April 27th. The reasoning here is that if suffrage and apportionment completes its work, there will not be any drag time. Legislature can proceed immediately. Also the five-hour period would give each committee an entire plenary session. And of course if they need the additional two hours, it would be allocated on the subsequent Saturday. And of course we can stack as many as three

committees on that given Saturday, with a maximum of two hours over for each of those committees.

The entire sequence is listed, pages 2 through 4.

Finally, the above order of committee reports and dates provide for a continuous flow. The rules committee review of state constitutional conventions clearly indicates that some articles take less extensive treatment. Hence, it is realistic to conclude that all articles would not consume the total number of hours allocated. And of course the second reading the same procedure would be followed for second readings. However, three hours would be the maximum time allotted, and the one-day circulation period must be observed.

Again, it is my hope that the body realizes the necessity for setting goals for timely and orderly consideration of the ten articles. And it is the contention of the rules committee that this proposed calendar and timetable recognizes, realizes and, most of all, puts it in an orderly fashion.

That's it, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Okay, let me say a couple things before questions. Several committees have asked that their order be changed from the one that we had originally

proposed. And it appears to me that the order that you have here may be requested for some revision. You have said that is not cast in concrete--

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Page 2. There's a note there on page 2. The order is not cast in concrete, correct.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I'm going to ask all committee chairpersons to meet with us on Wednesday at 4:00 o'clock, in which we will schedule or try to schedule each one of these periods to suit your preparedness and again to circulate your articles three days prior to that time. And I think that there are enough people ready to conform to both schedules that we can make those changes as they are necessary. Four o'clock on Wednesday--I know it is very difficult to make any of these. We talked in executive committee meetings about many, many different times. I know that there are committee meetings every day next week preparing for the plenary sessions. But we had to set some time, and that's when we've set it to discuss just what your needs are and revisions that need to be made in meeting this particular schedule.

It's your meeting, Mr. Robinson.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Delegate Moore.

DELEGATE T. MOORE: Talmadge Moore, Mr. Robinson.

Does your memorandum in any way coincide with the previous schedule that we have received? I was just wondering. I want to know which one it is that we are going to follow, this one or this one?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Okay, may I please say that the rules of this convention clearly state that it is in the purview of the rules and calendar committee to suggest to this body a calendar for the duration of our meetings. It is my understanding that the executive committee only circulated a proposed calendar, that it would take no precedent over what we have circulated. And I would also say that ours is a proposed calendar, but it should take more weight than theirs.

DELEGATE T. MOORE: Wait a minute, wait a minute.

[Delegates laugh.]

My question is, Where does that leave us?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: That leaves you with, I would say, with hours in terms of depth and perception.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Let me make a comment on that. What you have is a proposed schedule for our purposes and planning. Understandably we do have to have two weeks to read for the first reading and two weeks for the second reading. We've got one week left. It allows us to see what

our time schedule is. The responsibility, as Delegate Robinson said, to make a proposal and vote on it is theirs, and that is what he has brought before us. If you prefer the other one, then that's something you can consider either. But nothing is cast in concrete. They are offering it to us so we can make a decision on it.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Yes, Delegate Graham.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: I'm Chestie Graham from Ward 6. I have a suggestion. Could we suggest changes if need be? Is that appropriate?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: It is in the purview of the body to suggest the changes that it so desires.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: I was looking at Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and there's a conflict with some of us on some jobs, I know. And I know any schedule we have may suggest a conflict. But I was just wondering if we could change Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 1:00 to 6:00 and change that from 4:00 to 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock.

DELEGATE GRAHAM: In response to your suggestion, may I please say that it is absolutely necessary for us to remember that time is of the essence, and we're going to need time. And we cannot do it all in the evening. And the conclusions drawn here were generated or taken from a survey

questionnaire that was passed out to all of the convention members. So, this was nothing arbitrary on our part. These were the days that--Monday, Wednesday and Friday and the hours, 1:00 through 6:00--that would have caused less problem to the delegates in general.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Robinson, I think you've made that clear to us. I think that's what before us today is something that we cannot settle in an executive committee meeting or a meeting with the chairpersons. We are going to meet with the chairpersons to see if we can't work out any conflicts between the various chair meetings. That we can do. And I assume that you would accept your own chairperson's speaking for you in that particular regard. So, I don't think we need to discuss here any conflicts in the schedules. If we want to change them and shift them, we can all do that in the meeting with chairpersons. But the one thing that I think does have to be discussed here is an issue that we've grappled with before and never resolved, and that is the question of daytime meetings. You will recall that we discussed earlier the possibility of getting administrative leave for everybody. We discovered that we just couldn't do it. We might be able for about a third of us, who work for the D.C. Government, but we had no way of

bringing the rest of them into the community of people who will be meeting during the day. So, the executive committee's proposal, which you got last week, settles for having a meeting in the afternoon. Hopefully, you know, nobody could be excluded by that, and we wouldn't have the additional problem of wrestling with employers and all that and being uncomfortable about any risk that we were taking. So, you've got that particular schedule.

I think that we have to make some decision here today now among all of us as to whether we can consider the one before you which has daytime meetings.

Delegate Blount.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate the hard work that went into the proposal that comes from the committee on rules and calendar. However, be it wise or not, I have already begun to plan my future activities around the proposal that came from the executive committee. It would be very hard for me to take off from my job during the day and meet with the convention. So, if I'm in order, I'd like to move the adoption--it may be a substitute motion--the adoption of the executive committee's proposal for plenary dates.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Could I just interject this,

Delegate Blount?--that the proposal coming from the rules and calendar committee is a very thorough and comprehensive one. It has procedures that that doesn't cover. So, if there is going to be a proposal for something different, it applies only to the times in the schedule. And regarding when we'll meet, you know, that is something we're still going to deal with.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: According to this proposal, it's very much different from the executive committee proposal. The executive committee proposed that we meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. This proposes that we meet Monday, Wednesday, Friday, doesn't it?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: And Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Oh, okay. Okay.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Six days.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I was going to say that we didn't want to ignore the rest of his report which is, as you said, a very fine and complete and thorough report. It's just the times that we have a problem with.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I would move that we amend the report to 6:00 to 11:00 each night.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: It has been moved and seconded that the report be--understand that this report has been given to us for our consideration. Time is so late, we cannot take any action on it today. It has been moved and seconded that we amend the report that is given to us to change the times that we meet consistent with those that the executive committee presented to you last week.

Discussion? Long, Marcus, Moore, Barnes.

DELEGATE LONG: Just a clarification. The second paragraph on page 1 calls for meetings on Saturday afternoon also. Does the mover mean to kill off the Saturday meeting or include it along with each evening meeting?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: No, the executive committee proposal, I believe, includes Saturday meetings. So, I'm basically in support of the--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: No, I'm sorry, we didn't discuss that enough in detail. We left Saturdays open for-- [rapping gavel]--please, in order to make sure everybody understands. We left Saturdays open because if the executive committee, for instance, meets on Monday and reads its articles, explains its articles, responds to questions, and then makes amendments, that's a whole lot for one day. Hopefully, inasmuch as many of our articles are apparently

not all that involved or long, we can finish each one individually. The next day, whether you have finished it or not, you are going to go on to the next committee, and the next day you're going to go on to the next committee. Now, Saturday we left for any issues that weren't resolved during the course of the week. For instance, if Wednesday you got to the readings, to the questions, but you didn't finish the amendments, then perhaps you could do the amendments on Saturday. But to schedule meetings on Saturday also, as we saw it, would leave you no time to catch up with what didn't get accomplished during the course of the week since every day you have got a new committee to deal with. You can't go back and catch up on what you did the day before.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I'd like to add--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Marcus.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I'd like to finish. I'd like to finish. I'd like to add the Saturday being held if we need that time because there are a lot of other activities that we have already scheduled for Saturday. So, you're going to have to do some housekeeping things along with the debate of the articles.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: You are adding that to the motion?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Yes.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Does the seconder accept that condition?

A DELEGATE: Second.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All right, Delegate Marcus.

DELEGATE MARCUS: I am just trying to get clear here. At this point you're simply talking about the times and the days of the meetings. We are not speaking about the order of committee presentation.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Correct.

DELEGATE MARCUS: I am strongly against discussing order of committee presentations at this point. I want to make that clear. Thank you.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes, I want it understood clearly. That's something that we have to work out with the committee chairs.

Delegate Moore.

DELEGATE B. MOORE: I'd like to speak in favor of the motion. Is that an amendment?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes.

DELEGATE B. MOORE: I'd like to speak in favor of the amendment. I think this would maximize the participation of many of the delegates. If we didn't have that, we would

possibly jeopardize the number of delegates who participated.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Corn.

DELEGATE CORN: I have another problem with this whole thing, and I'll tell you what that is. When you say that you will give style and drafting flexibility, you in fact--I have no problem with the Blount amendment. I don't care whether you decide to meet from 6:00 in the morning till noon or from noon till 6:00 or from 6:00 till 11:00.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: What is your problem with it?

DELEGATE CORN: My problem is this. Let's say, for instance, one of the committees--let's say legislative or executive branch--meets for the five hours and then we haven't gotten through the amendments. The debate starts. We're halfway through the debate and half the amendments and that night is over. The next day we go on to the next committee, and we don't go back to that legislative or executive branch committee till Saturday. We can't start on the drafting of it. It would be pointless or just a waste of our time to do that till you finish the whole thing.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: We understand your point. We understand your point. I don't know whether you were in the room, but we discussed that issue in the executive committee meeting this morning and developed a procedure for dealing

with that. And it involves the engaging of an editor. If you want to discuss it further, please come to that meeting. To schedule now how we take care of the readings--

DELEGATE CORN: Excuse me.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: --and the questions and the amendments--you have to let me finish. You just have to get accustomed to it now. [Delegates laugh.]

We can't work any other way.

At the same time we need to have an editor there, and we're trying to work out a way to fit in style and drafting's work and provide some additional resources for you. You can't work it out here, right? You have indicated the problem. We anticipated the problem. You, please, make that meeting on Wednesday to participate in the resolution of the issue.

Delegate Jackson.

DELEGATE CORN: Sir, could I finish my statement, please?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Jackson. I really want to move on. I don't think--

DELEGATE CORN: Sir, this is concerning that same thing. You say about an editor. That's something the executive branch--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I'm not discussing the editor today. I'm not discussing the resources. Come to the meeting and you may participate. You can't wriggle out of that.

Delegate Jackson.

DELEGATE JACKSON: Point of information.

Mr. Blount, am I to understand that every evening would be the legislative sessions or what not? What does your motion take for Saturday. What would be included in that for Saturday sessions?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Okay, on Saturday we will still do our housekeeping things like the reports and installation ceremonies. But if we needed some of that time for discussion on some of the articles, we will use it.

DELEGATE JACKSON: I would like to offer an amendment to the substitute motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: An amendment to the amendment?

DELEGATE JACKSON: I would like to amend his motion, that on Saturdays from 12:00 to 5:00 we also use those as legislative sessions. May I speak toward this?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Is there a second?

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes, you may discuss it.

DELEGATE JACKSON: I know it may be hard for some, but it seems to me that with this last month or so, what we have, we should spend as much time as we can in legislative sessions. Though these sessions here are quite important, I think the housekeeping and things now should be done in some other way. Perhaps the executive committee could have a half hour before each meeting to deal with it. But I think, to be quite frank, though we have learned something in these all-day sessions like this, that in the main they would not substitute for us spending all of our time in legislative work. And I really think that from now on to spend our day like this, even though some things are important, is not the best use of our time. Therefore, I offer an amendment that Saturday sessions also be full legislative sessions.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Did you hear the problem we tried to address by keeping Saturdays available for doing the work that we may have missed in one or more of the Friday meetings? There's always a good possibility that we don't finish, since each committee only gets one day. If the three committees don't finish, our proposal was that rather than to have to go on with a sixth committee on Saturday, that we use that time to complete the work that we can't go back to any other time, except for a Sunday.

DELEGATE JACKSON: Yes, sir. My motion speaks to that. My motion just says it's to be used for legislative sessions. I'm not concerned about what the committee does.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Okay.

DELEGATE JACKSON: Thank you.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: It isn't what you do; it's the fact that you're there dealing with legislative matters.

DELEGATE JACKSON: Thank you.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Schrag.

Let me see the hands of the people who want to be recognized. Johnson, Barnes, Terrell, and Rothschild.

DELEGATE SCHRAG: I'd like to speak for the report of the rules and calendar committee and against the substitute motion. It seems to me that the body is going to need to work days.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Excuse me, Delegate Schrag, with the people in the hall--and I'm in the front row--I can't hear.

DELEGATE SCHRAG: I'm sorry. It seems to me that we're going to need to work days during this convention. We're going to need to stretch out every possible hour and day. We may have to meet mornings; we may have to meet afternoons as well; we may have to meet evenings. This is

something we all knew when we ran for this office. We knew that we were going to have to work very hard. And we've been very lucky so far that we haven't had to work day and night in March and April. But I think that we all knew that the crunch was going to come down on us in May. I think we have had adequate warning to make personal arrangements to make that possible.

The other factor is I'm a member of a committee, the committee on local government, that has had some of its meetings in the afternoons and some of its meetings in the evenings. And I think it has been the general experience of that committee that the afternoon work has been much more effective, when people weren't so tired, when nerves weren't so frayed; and the committee worked together as a committee much better. So, I think that it's a wise plan that the committee on rules and calendar has drafted for us. I'm not a member of that committee, but I think it's a wise plan that they've given us, which mixes up day meetings and night meetings, and gives us some variety. It doesn't have us grinding through, headachy and tired from 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. every night. I do think that Delegate Corn has a point, that it's advantageous from the point of view of getting on with the editing, to finish up one article and then move on to

the next rather than leaving--

SECRETARY COOPER: Point of order.

DELEGATE SCHRAG: --pieces of it until the following Saturday. With that variant, I support the committee's proposal.

SECRETARY COOPER: Point of order, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I know your point of order is going to be he's not really speaking to the motion.

The secretary must continue to take the minutes. I have nobody to turn the chair over to. But I would like to just respond to that. I am hoping to get through it quickly here. It's getting quite late.

I can't take issue with anything Delegate Schrag has said. It all makes sense. There's one thing wrong with what he says, when he assumes that we have the latitude, that we have the authority to make those decisions. I'm certain that all of us who work or those who may be fortunate enough not to work but have worked at some time in their lives recognize that you cannot mandate to an employer, just because you've got something important, that you're not going to show up. I happen to be one of those. I'm not allowed to leave my job during the day just because I'm working on something important. Since I can't make that

decision for myself and I must be on the job, I'm assuming that others must be too. I think that the point, though well taken in theory, is not well taken in practicality. And I for one won't be able to attend all of the meetings. The president is supposed to, I think.

Delegate Barnes.

DELEGATE BARNES: I just have a question.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Sorry. Johnson was next, then Barnes, then Terrell and Rothschild.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I will pass because I think you just spoke to what I was going to say.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Barnes.

DELEGATE BARNES: Yes, I have a question about the whole scheduling of this. The impression that I get from the memorandum is that you are saying that the committees will stop meeting as of the end of next week. Is that true?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Yes.

DELEGATE BARNES: So, in other words, what you are saying is--will we have any time to meet after the end of next week? That's my question basically because I was under the impression we'd be meeting for another three weeks. What this says is that we're only meeting for one week.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Another three weeks will take us

way into May.

DELEGATE BARNES: Will we have any chance to meet as committees after the end of next week?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: I'm sure you could find the time, but the--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I think this discussion is out of order. There's a motion on the floor.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Okay.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: And it's Delegate Blount's motion, which is to amend.

DELEGATE BARNES: I just have a question on the original motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I see, okay, you might need to know that to vote on the amendment.

SECRETARY COOPER: Jackson's amendment is on the floor.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: It has been called to my attention that Delegate Jackson's amendment is on the floor; is that right?

SECRETARY COOPER: That's right.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Just so we can keep our consideration of the amendments in order, Delegate Jackson, what was your amendment again?

DELEGATE JACKSON: My amendment was simply an amendment to Mr. Blount's motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Which calls for meetings outside of these as well.

DELEGATE JACKSON: Yes, sir. But I might say that if that doesn't pass, I'll make the same amendment for the other one.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Barnes, does that satisfy your question?

DELEGATE BARNES: Yes, you answered it basically.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Let me say to you that the intent of the executive committee was not to prohibit any continued committee meetings. It was just to specify when we would have our plenary sessions to write the constitution. It doesn't prohibit your meeting at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon or on Sunday or at any other time.

Delegate Barnes, what I was saying is that I don't think that either committee's--the rules committee or the executive committee--proposal prohibits meetings at any time other than the times scheduled for the plenary sessions. You can meet on Sunday mornings. You can meet Monday mornings, Monday afternoons.

Are we ready to vote?

DELEGATE B. MOORE: Question.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I'm advised that the quorum just walked out the door. Do we have a snatcher who might get the individual back so that we can vote on the motion on the floor?

The motion on the floor is to amend Delegate Blount's amendment to indicate that we shall meet in accordance with the schedule provided last week by the executive committee, but on Saturdays also.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I have a question.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I thought I heard him say that you were meeting with the chairs of committees on--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: On this Wednesday coming.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: --on this Wednesday coming to discuss this with the committee chairs. And I assumed, when you said that, that you wanted to give the committee chairs a chance to consult with committee members about the overall calendar. Then I heard you say--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: That wasn't the overall calendar. What we said was to eliminate any conflicts between the meetings. You may not be ready to present yours first; somebody else, preamble and rights, may be ready to

present theirs.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Yes.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: So, you may say: I would not like to present mine in accordance with this schedule; I want to be last.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Yes.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Somebody else who's last, they sure are ready, right?

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Yes.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: But the schedule for meeting from 6:00 o'clock until--on Mondays through Fridays for the next five weeks is not subject to change--nobody has made a motion--because we don't have any other alternative.

DELEGATE B. MOORE: Mr. President, we are going to lose our quorum here.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Could we vote on the--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes, all right. All of those in favor of Delegate Jackson's amendment to Delegate Blount's amendment, signify by raising your hands.

A DELEGATE: Could you restate it?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: That is that we meet on Saturdays in legislative session as well as Monday through Friday. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Looks good.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Those opposed? [Show of hands]
Motion carries.

Delegate Kameny--no, I'm sorry, I'm sorry. Delegate
Terrell and Delegate Rothschild.

A DELEGATE: May I indicate we're about to lose
our quorum.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: I say we go ahead and vote.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: We have voted now. What have
we got, something substitute?

DELEGATE BLOUNT: We've got the amendment as amended
and then the main motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Oh, all right.

DELEGATE B. MOORE: I move the question.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Seconded?

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All in favor, signify by saying,
"Aye." [Response]

Those opposed? [One nay]

Abstentions? [No abstentions]

DELEGATE HOLMES: If you don't hurry up...

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Okay, I'll hurry it up.

Kameny, hurry it up.

DELEGATE KAMENY: Question: Why are we not meeting on Sundays if we're in this much of a rush, and I think we should.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I think it may very well come to that. I don't know whether I want to plan for that at this particular point. If it's necessary, I think it would be by common consent. To program it at this point might be a little depressing. It would be depressing to me.

Delegate Rothschild.

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: I wanted to speak to the motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: The motion that has already passed?

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: No, the main motion. Mr. Blount's motion.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes.

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: I wanted to speak to that.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Rothschild, on Blount's motion?

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: Yes.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: You had better hurry while we've got a quorum.

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: I am extremely disturbed, as

I have been from the beginning, by the time constraints that we're under. But considering that the delegation doesn't wish to speak to those constraints and do something about them, the next thing is to look at the time within the time constraints that we have. I don't think we are giving the process adequate consideration by limiting ourselves merely to evening sessions. As you can see, the amount of time that it takes us to do business now is considerable, even on minor points. We are basically considering the future of our state for decades upon decades supposedly. And I really think that to give adequate time to debate, careful discussion, and dialogue, we must meet during the day. So, therefore--

DELEGATE CORN: Days and evenings.

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: Days and evenings. And, therefore, I am opposing Delegate Blount's amendment, and I am in favor of the rules committee providing more time than that.

DELEGATE CORN: Move it.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Corn, please, please.

Further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of Delegate Blount's amendment to the original motion, please signify by saying, "Aye."

[Response]

Those opposed? [Response]

Those abstained? [No abstentions]

Do you want a count of hands?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Yes.

DELEGATE CASSELL: Those in favor of the motion offered by Delegate Blount, signify by raising your hands.

DELEGATE TERRELL: Could you restate the motion, please, so we're all clear on what it is?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All right. Delegate Blount amended the motion by the chair of the rules committee to substitute the times provided or recommended by the executive committee last week. And that has us meeting Monday through Friday. That was amended by Delegate Jackson's motion, which we accepted, which includes Saturday as a legislative day. Those in favor of that motion, signify by saying, "Aye."

[Response]

A DELEGATE: You said by a show of hands.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Did I? All right, those in favor of the motion, please raise your hands. [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: They keep going up and down.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I am advised that we have to

hold them high and keep them there till the count is finished.

A DELEGATE: Are these the yeas?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: These are the yeas. Delegate Blount's motion to meet Mondays through Saturdays in the afternoon.

DELEGATE CORN: In the evenings.

SECRETARY COOPER: Thirteen.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: The count is 13.

Those opposed? [Show of hands]

SECRETARY COOPER: Seven.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All right, seven.

Abstained? [One abstention]

The motion carries.

DELEGATE CORN: Excuse me. Was the vote 13 to 7?
And how many abstentions?

SECRETARY COOPER: One.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Robinson.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: That's only 21 people. So, we don't have a quorum.

SECRETARY COOPER: Everybody doesn't have to raise their hand. There is a quorum here.

DELEGATE BLOUNT: Some didn't vote, I guess.

SECRETARY COOPER: It's obvious that two people did not vote. Use your heads.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Is there anything else, Delegate Robinson?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: No, I have nothing else.

DELEGATE CORN: Mr. President, I'd like to move another amendment to this report.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: An amendment to the report?

DELEGATE CORN: Yes, for the way we conduct business.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: You don't mean an addition to the report? The report has been adopted now.

DELEGATE CORN: No, it hasn't been.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: We need to move the adoption of the entire report.

DELEGATE CORN: The report has not been adopted, sir.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes, you're right.

SECRETARY COOPER: Is this a report or a memo? I thought it was a memo.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Mr. President, I move that this body adopt the report--

DELEGATE CORN: Excuse me. My hand was up. I

please request to be---

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Please sit down.

Delegate Robinson.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: Mr. President, I move that this body adopt the report dated April 17, 1982 as presented by the rules and calendar committee.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: As amended.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: As amended by the rules and calendar committee. As amended by this body.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Is there a second to that motion?

SEVERAL DELEGATES: Second.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the rules and calendar committee report as amended.

DELEGATE CORN: I will have an amendment then.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Corn and Delegate Marcus.

DELEGATE CORN: I'd like to make one amendment: that each committee finish its report thoroughly, including all the amendments and all of the debate on it, before you go on to the next committee.

DELEGATE ROTHSCHILD: Second.

DELEGATE CORN: The purpose of that is that when--

SECRETARY COOPER: There are only 21 delegates.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: I don't know whether that's in order.

SECRETARY COOPER: I didn't even hear it. What did she say?

DELEGATE CORN: Yes, it is in order.

It is in his report that you go on to the next committee whether you're finished or not. And if you're not finished with that committee, you do it on Saturday. I'm saying go right through that one before you go on to the next. Give the full seven hours, if you need it, for each committee.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Point of information. Does the adoption of this report mean that we are in favor of adopting everything that is stated here? Or are we just accepting this as a report of the rules and calendar committee?

DELEGATE ROBINSON: We have made one allowance, and that is that the order as presented by the rules and calendar committee will be adjusted at the executive meeting on Wednesday of next week when the president will meet with all committee chairs and the precise order of presentation will then be established.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: In that case, I would like to amend the motion to adopt this report since, Delegate Robinson, I'm sure that it's a fine report, but I think you are putting the delegates a little on the spot here. We have just this afternoon received this. And I think we should at least give it our full consideration. So, therefore, I would suggest that we postpone an adoption of the report until we've had a chance to read it.

DELEGATE CORN: Second.

A DELEGATE: You've got a motion already on the floor.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Johnson, is there anything in that report that is troubling other than the time schedules?

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I don't know because I've read it--I mean, I've given it a cursory reading. But I certainly have not--since we just got it this afternoon--I certainly have not read it that carefully.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Would it be better for us just to receive the report and then make a determination about it at our Wednesday meeting?

DELEGATE JOHNSON: Receive the report.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Are you amending the motion to

receive it?

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I am amending the motion to say that we have received the report today.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: [Rapping gavel] The motion on the floor is--

DELEGATE JONES: Point of information, Mr. Chair.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Point of information.

DELEGATE JONES: I understood that Mr. Blount's motion--that Mr. Blount's amendment amended the time frames in the report. That is not what Mr. Robinson is standing there saying. When Mr. Robinson talks about adopting the report--

DELEGATE ROBINSON: As amended.

DELEGATE JONES: No, but you also said what the amendment was, Mr. Robinson.

DELEGATE CORN: I have a motion--

PRESIDENT CASSELL: May the chair offer a clarification?

DELEGATE JONES: On my point of information?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Yes. May the chair offer the clarification that you request?

DELEGATE JONES: I want to know if the amendments to this report that we are adopting include Mr. Blount's

amendment that talks about us meeting in the evening rather than at 1:00 o'clock in the day.

DELEGATE ROBINSON: It does. It does.

DELEGATE JONES: Then I can--

DELEGATE CORN: Wait a minute. I have a motion on the floor that has been seconded.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate, you know, I was listening to the concluding remarks--

DELEGATE CORN: But that's out of order. I have a motion on the floor that has been seconded, Mr. President.

DELEGATE JOHNSON: I have an amendment on the floor that has been seconded.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Fellow delegates, may I have your attention. We do not have a quorum. We can take no further business. Do I hear a motion to adjourn?

SEVERAL DELEGATES: So moved.

[The session was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.]

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